The Maryland Fruit Grower

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Edited by the Secretary, A. F. Vierheller, Extension Horticulturist
College Park, Maryland.

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COVER CROPS

Cover crop seed may be difficult to find, and the price may be a little high, but these are the times to maintain or even to improve soil condition and fertility. As soon after peach harvest as possible, get that cover crop seed sown. We want to get as much good growth of cover as we possibly can, before cold weather. This will help control run-off, reduce erosion and add bulk to be turned under or disked in, next spring.

The past spring showed the dangers of having to wait until cover crops were high enough to turn under with profit or soil benefit. Dry weather caught the crops, and while growers waited to get some height to the cover, the cover took a lot of good moisture from the soil just at the time the trees needed it.

Give the cover every chance to grow. Having decided what crop to sow, prepare the soil carefully and use sufficient amount of a good, complete fertilizer to insure good growth. The soil will get all this material back again, so it is not lost. Maryland recommendations suggest for annual legumes in peach orchards, 300 to 500 pounds of 3-12-6 fertilizer mixture, and for annual non-legumes, the same amount of 4-12-4 mixture. The use of 1¼ to 1½ bushels of rye and 10 to 15 pounds of vetch per acre has been recommended. There was a difference of growers' opinion regarding use of vetch. Some growers felt that vetch did not attain sufficient growth before being worked down. Now is it suggested that the rye seeding might be reduced to as low as one-half bushel and the vetch seeding increased to 20 or 25 pounds per acre. These are the limits between which each grower may vary his seeding rates. The main thing is to get the crop seeded *early* (Sept. 1 to 15), *fertilize* it, *inoculate* the vetch if it has not been seeded in the orchard in former years, and then allow the crop to attain *bulk* and *height* next spring, but get it down *before* the trees will suffer by competition. On either shallow or light soils, April 20 is the deadline, and on either deep or heavy soils, not later than May 1. About April 1, top-dress the cover with 100 to 150 pounds of nitrate of soda to push growth before the crop is worked down. If the nitrate of soda is not applied at this time, it is a good plan to apply it just before the crop is worked down. This will assist in rotting the crop after working down and will prevent robbing the trees of nitrogen as the cover crop disintegrates in the soil. In working down the crop leave the soil in trashy condition and in later workings leave the soil trashy. Maybe it won't look pretty but it will be effective in allaying erosion and in maintaining soil tilth and fertility, and that's what we're after.

FRUIT HARVEST DATES

Harvesting dates will vary with season and with the section in which the crops are grown, and the date-lists which follow should be considered only as a guide or an average period of harvest.

*General Fruit Harvesting Dates for Maryland**

Fruits	Harvest begins	Harvest Ends
Summer Apples	July 1	August 15
Fall Apples	August 20	September 15
Winter Apples	Sept. 15	Nov. 1-5
Peaches	July 15	Oct. 5
Pears	August 1	Oct. 15
Prunes	August 15	Sept. 15
Plums	July 15	Sept. 15
Sweet Cherries	June 10	July 20
Sour Cherries	June 15	July 20
Quinces	Sept. 25	Nov. 1
Persimmons	Oct. 10	Nov. 1
Grapes	August 15	Sept. 20
Blackberries	July 5	July 20
Dewberries	July 1	July 20
Boysenberries	June 25	July 10
Red Raspberries	June 20	July 15
Black Raspberries	June 20	July 10
Currants	June 10	June 20
Gooseberries	June 15	June 30
Strawberries	May 15	June 20
Blueberries	July 1	August 10

* Compiled by A. F. Vierheller

*Average Picking Dates of Peaches at University of Maryland Horticultural Farm, College Park, Maryland**

Variety	1941	1942
Early Red Bird	7-4—7	7-6—11
June Elberta	---------	7-13—15
Fisher	7-21—23	7-17—20
Best May	7-22—24	7-17—20
Raritan Rose	---------	7-21—25
Cumberland	7-24—26	7-23—25
Fairs Beauty	7-27—29	7-26—30
Golden Jubilee	7-24—26	7-28—31
Triogem	7-27—30	7-31—8-2
New Day	7-28—30	7-30—8-2
Colora	7-31—8-2	8-1—4
Vedette	7-30—8-2	8-1—4
Sunhigh	8-4—6	8-1—4
Golden East	---------	8-4—7
Valiant	8-5—8	8-4—8
July Elberta	8-8—11	8-1—6

Tie them to the tree with APP-L-SET

This year, reduce preharvest drop and wind loss . . . get larger fruit of better color and quality. App-L-Set works well on most varieties of apples as well as on Bartlett pears. Spray thoroughly to wet all surfaces of the trees.

App-L-Set will help you reduce picking costs because it eliminates the need for "spot picking" to a great extent and affords you a longer harvest period.

App-L-Set Dust is also available for those who prefer to dust rather than spray.

Paradow For Peach Tree Borers

Paradow is pure Paradichlorbenzene. It gives off a gas which is held by the packed earth and works downward to the trunk and roots of the tree to kill the borers.

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Chemicals Indispensable to Industry and Victory.

INSECTICIDES

There's a Dow Product for practically every spraying and dusting need. For complete information, see your dealer or state Experiment station or write us.

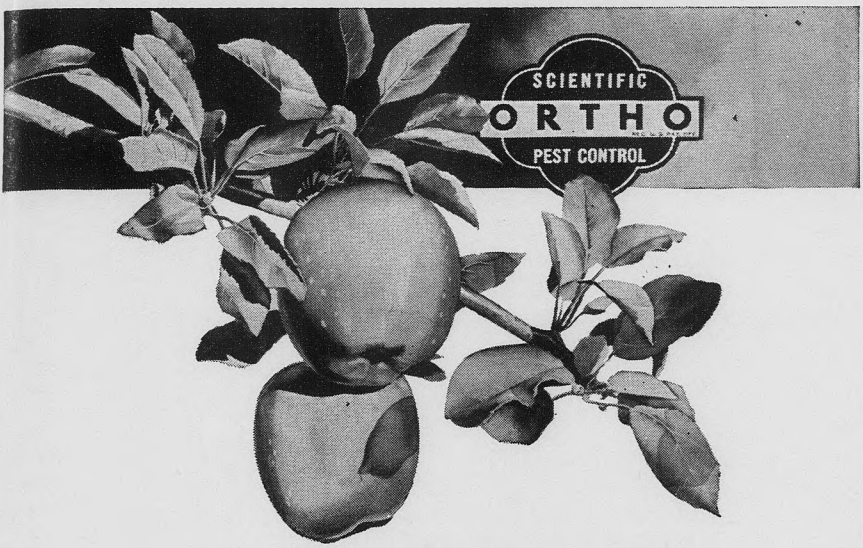
Av. Peach picking dates (cont'd)

Variety	1941	1942
Veteran	---------	8-6—9
Zarn	8-6—11	---------
Pacemaker	8-10—12	8-7—9
Golden Globe	8-10—12	7-30—8-4
Halehaven	---------	8-7—10
Redelberta	8-11—13	8-8—10
Corvallis	---------	8-11—12
Summercrest	---------	8-12—18
Kalhaven	8-22—25	8-17—21
Early Elberta	8-25—28	8-18—21
Redskin	8-26—28	8-19—21
Elberta	8-28—30	8-18—22
Shipper's Late	9-1—3	8-23—27
Leona	9-1—3	---------
White Hale	9-5—6	8-26—28
Afterglow	---------	8-26—28
O'Boy	---------	9-3—5
Hardy Elberta	---------	9-4—6
Halate	9-10—12	---------
Rio Oso Gem	9-12—14	9-4—7
Lizzie	9-12—15	9-7—10
Barbara	9-17—19	9-10—13
Salway	---------	9-22—27
Salberta	9-6—10	9-14—16

*Compiled by I. C. Haut and A. L. Schrader

*Average Picking Dates of Various Varieties of Apples in Principal Apple Sections of Maryland**

Variety	Eastern Shore	Central Md.	Western Md.
Transparent	7- 1— 7-14	7- 5— 7-15	7- 1— 7-10
Duchess	7-12— 7-24	7-20— 7-25	7-25— 7-30
Williams	7-15— 7-20	7-20— 7-25	7-20— 7-30
Starr	7-10— 7-18	7-23— 7-28	----- -----
Gravenstein	8- 1— 8-10	8- 5— 8-10	8-10— 8-18
Summer Rambo	8-15— 8-20	8- 8— 8-10	8-25— 9-25
N. W. Greening	8-15— 8-20	8-25— 9- 1	9- 1— 9-10
Wealthy	8-15— 8-25	8-10— 8-20	8-30— 9- 7
McIntosh	8-15— 8-22	8-15— 8-25	9- 1— 9- 7
Winter Banana	9- 1— 9-10	9-10— 9-20	9-10— 9-20
Grimes	9-20— 9-22	9-10— 9-20	9- 5— 9-25
Lowry	----- -----	----- -----	9-15—10-10
Jonathan	9-10— 9-20	9-15— 9-25	9-25—10- 2
Stark	9-12—10- 1	10-10—10-15	10-15—10-20
Delicious	9-15— 9-28	9-15—10- 1	9-20—10- 1
Golden Delicious	9-17— 9-27	9-25—10- 5	10- 1—10-10
King David	9-15— 9-20	10- 1—10-10	10- 1—10-10
Stayman	9-30—10-15	10-10—10-15	10-15—10-30
Ben Davis or Gano	10-10—10-15	10-15—10-20	10-15—10-25
Winesap	10-10—10-22	10-15—10-25	10-20—10-30



-and now THE HARVEST

ORTHO SPRAYS bring the fruit along to harvest time—a clean, full-finished crop, and now the harvest.

A few extra days safely on the trees adds flavor and quality. A few extra days will help out in the picking.

FRUITONE hormone spray or dust is designed to prevent premature fruit drop and to extend the tenacity of the fruit stem.

ORTHOL-K Summer Oil added to the hormone spray increases its penetrating quality. It makes sure that the hormone has every opportunity to produce results.

DUST FRUITONE

Growers with dusting equipment can use DUST FRUITONE. One pound provides coverage equal to ten gallons of FRUITONE Spray.

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fortified with

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inexpensive insurance of gathering the fullest possible crop of fully finished fruit—apples, pears, peaches and cherries.

CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORPORATION

ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY

*Average Picking Dates of Various Varieties of Apples in Principal Apple Sections of Maryland**

Variety	Eastern Shore	Central Md.	Western Md.
Newton	----- -----	----- -----	10-20—10-25
Rome	10-10—10-28	10-15—10-20	10-15—10-30
Nero	10-12—10-20	10- 5—10-10	----- -----
Black Twig & Paragon	10-17—10-27	10-20—11- 1	10-25—11- 5
York	10-17—10-27	10-18—11- 1	10-20—11- 5

* Compiled by A. F. Vierheller from growers' replies to questionaire.

HERE AND THERE

A. I. F. News published by the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association, June, 1944, reports that one national manufacturer of spray chemicals was reported as having tested out 12,000 synthetic compounds since 1925. Only 10 of these compounds were considered worthy of putting on the market. This should cool the enthusiasm of those who consider the new DDT as a miracle spray. DDT has its uses, and is being checked from all angles so that out of these trials and tests we will finally know the limitations and benefits that DDT will have as an insecticide.

Steiner, Summerland and Arnold of U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine report that work with codling moth has shown the possibility that codling moth worms may not be as tough as they are smart. The worms that dug their "foxholes" into the apples without walking too far over the sprayed apple surface seemed to be the ones that survived.

A rather careful study shows that insects and diseases cause an annual loss of three billion dollars in the production of all classes of crops grown in this country. Efficient machinery, thorough coverage, proper mix, correct materials, and timely application are the suggestions offered for reduction of this loss.

On July 18, an amendment to Limitation Order L-103, W. P. B. removed quota restrictions for glass containers and closures for all fruit products.

Have You Read the Advertisements?

APPLE SYRUP

Appleland News, April 7, 1944, tells us that Drs. Buck, Willaman, and Mottern of the U.S.D.A. Regional Research Laboratory have announced a new apple syrup containing 65% sugar. All flavor, odor, and jelly-making qualities have been removed. This syrup is being used in cosmetics and as a moisture control factor in textiles, pharmaceuticals, cork manufacture and gasket paper. About 5 million pounds have gone into cigarette manufacture. Out of America's 150 million bushel apple crop, about 20 million bushels could go into apple syrup, making 100 million pounds of syrup.

Spray Materials? Read the Ads

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With the Following Goods

BASKET CAPS	DOUBLE FACE BOARD
BASKET LINERS	BOX LINERS
BASKET FRINGES	BOX CUSHIONS
BASKET CUSHIONS	OIL WRAPS
PACKING SETS	SHREDDED PAPER

F. A. READ, Inc.

Winchester, Va. Albion, N. Y.

Ask Your Dealer for READ'S Goods

PUBLICITY

Better Fruit Magazine, June, 1944, carried a memory quiz asking the reader to name the products with the following trade names: 1. Camel 2. Magic Chef 3. Ipana 4. Bab-O 5. Cannon 6. Arrow 7. Pyrex 8. Kodak 9. Mazda 10. Kleenex 11. Rinso 12. Crisco. Then the reader was asked to name the products having these trade names: 1. Armco 2. Hoosier 3. Sellers 4. Hy-vis 5. Sozodont 6. O. N. T. 7. Boston 8. Corliss-Coon 9. Notox 10. Lovell 11. Kirsch 12. "61". If you named 3 of the last list you were good. Yet, all of these products used to advertise and were well known. Then the question was asked, "What would happen if we quit telling the consumer that Washington State produces and sells the best apples under the sun!—and at the same time, all other growing districts kept right on with their advertising? You're right! That's just what would happen."

Again the growers of Cumberland-Shenandoah Section are reminded that Appalachian Apple Service is keeping people reminded of apples, and plans are shaping up for carrying a national apple advertising program. The funds for all this work must come from the growers, who pay on the basis of bushels of apples sold. Write Appalachian Apple Service, Martinsburg, W. Va., for details. Every grower should support this grower-controlled organization.

SPRAYERS AND FIRE PROTECTION

Instead of washing out the sprayer and putting it away, it may be well to keep it filled with water, ready for action against fire, during the time the packing house is in use. *Illinois Horticulture* carried an article, a part of which follows:

"Effectiveness of a 'fog gun' for fighting fires has been shown in actual tests to be greatly superior to a nozzle discharging a solid stream. Perhaps this effectiveness of a 'fog gun' can be shown more clearly by analyzing certain principles of extinguishing fires with water. These principles are: (1) Heat absorption or changing the sensible heat of combustion to latent heat of vaporization of water; (2) smothering or excluding oxygen by blanketing the fire with a film of water; (3) reducing the temperature of the combustible material and the surrounding air below the point of combustion by blasts of colder air.

"If the heat of combustion is absorbed by the water as fast as it is emitted and the supply of oxygen required to support combustion is curtailed, it is obvious that the fire will be extinguished. The rate at which the heat is absorbed is in direct relation to the surface area of the water exposed to the fire when it is applied. The surface area not only absorbs heat more rapidly but the fog created covers a larger area of the fire and as it expands upon the formation of steam drives the surrounding air, with its supply of oxygen, away from the source of combustion.

"Observations made at fire fighting demonstrations lead to the assumption that all water applied during the first few seconds is converted into steam, and at these demonstrations the fires have been brought under control or to smouldering embers in from 30 to 60 seconds by using only 20 to 30 gallons of water.

To protect your crops in 1944, use

STAUFFER'S

Wettable
and
Dusting Sulphurs

Cryolite (natural)
Tartar Emetic

For soil treatment, use

"Triangle" Brand Commercial Flour Sulphur
"Toro" Agricultural Soil Sulphur
Borax

And for weed eradication, use
Carbon Bisulphide

Cooperate with industry by placing your orders early

Stauffer Chemical Company, Inc.

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"Assuming that the spray nozzle had a capacity of 20 gallons of water per minute, which is a medium size used on the common orchard or potato spray rig, the heat-absorbing capacity of this amount of water would be 20 times that of one gallon. If this water can be assumed to have been converted into steam in 60 seconds, the result is equivalent to absorbing the heat produced by burning approximately 13 pounds of coal in the same time. Some conception of the intensity of such a fire may be obtained when it is realized that burning 13 pounds of coal per minute is equivalent to burning six tons of coal or 15 short cords of hardwood (the winter's supply for a six-room house) in ten hours.

"A spray rig to be used for fire protection must be available throughout the entire year. This means that the water must be kept from freezing during severe weather. A heated garage or machine shed for storing the equipment would be ideal, but where this is impractical, calcium chloride mixed with the water makes an economical anti-freeze solution. The table gives the proportions of calcium chloride necessary to prevent freezing at various temperatures.

Temperature	Pounds of Chloride Flake Per Gallon of Water to Prevent Freezing
+ 30° F.	0.33
+ 10° F.	1.10
0° F.	2.87
— 12° F.	3.50
— 21° F.	3.94

"The calcium chloride solution should not be kept in the metal spray tank all winter. It may be kept in convenient concrete or wooden tanks or barrels from which it can quickly be dipped or pumped into the sprayer tank. The sprayer should be cleaned after using the calcium chloride solution in the same manner as after using spray solutions.

"If precautions are taken to make a supply of water available throughout the winter, one should also remember that the spray engine and pump must be ready for immediate use. It is advisable to start the engine every 30 days to make certain that it is in good condition. If it is not, then an immediate check should be made to determine and correct the source of trouble.

"Since the length of hose on an orchard spray rig may not be sufficient to reach all parts of the buildings, and since potato spray rigs ordinarily have no hose that is adapted to fire control, it may be desirable to obtain additional hose. The scarcity of high-pressure hose is appreciated, and if new hose cannot be purchased perhaps several farms might cooperate to keep one rig properly equipped and ready for use during the entire year."

ANOTHER SHORTAGE

In normal years, about 2000 colonies of bees are rented by Maryland fruit-growers. At 40,000 bees per colony, there are about 80 million bees sticking apples on our trees, in addition to the orchard-owned colonies and the wild bees that come in to help out. There was a shortage of bees this year. The usual rental was $4.00 to $5.00 per colony, depending upon hauling arrangements. Quite a few colonies of Maryland bees are rented out to growers in the nearby States. Rented colonies are moved out of the orchards before petal-fall spray to avoid loss of bees.

APPLE CEILING PRICES

National Apple Institute Bulletin 172 simplifies the 1944 O.P.A. Fresh Apple Order, and it is reproduced with a few changes:

M.P.R. 426, Amend. 49, which will control the sale of apples grown in 1944, became effective August 16, 1944.

Exemptions: Crab apples, and Lady apples are not covered by this order, nor does it govern sales by growers by mail or express to an ultimate consumer in lots of five containers or less.

Classifications Including a Bulk Differential: In contrast with the 1943 order, separate maximum prices are established for four classifications of apples; and from August 20th to Nov. 1st, f.o.b. shipping point maximum prices are:

Graded and Packed - .061 cents per lb.; Graded in Bulk - .0525 cents per lb.;
Ungraded in Containers - .047 cents per lb.;Ungraded in Bulk - .043 " " ".

Nine Mark-ups: Considering only "Graded and Packed" apples, we start off on August 20th through October 31st with a maximum f.o.b. shipping point price of .061 cents per lb. loaded on cars or trucks. If the apples are packed in certain Standard Containers, the maximum f.o.b. price per Standard Container is $2.75. Then from November 1st through November 15th, the f.o.b. ceilings are advanced to .063 cents per lb. or $2.85 per Standard Container, and so on with varying mark-ups through the season to cover holding expenses, arriving at the top for the year on June 6th, 1945 with a Maximum Price f.o.b. of .071 cents per lb. or $3.22 per Standard Container.

Standard Containers: To relieve the weighing problems which were so burdensome in 1943, O.P.A. and W.F.A. together with the Advisory Committee, have endeavored to establish maximum prices on certain packs which are relatively uniform and recognized by the trade. The Northwest apple box wrapped packed, "fairly tight" or tighter with graded apples is a Standard Container by the terms of the order. So also are:

U.S.Standard Barrel	faced and filled "fairly tight" or tighter with graded apples.
Bushel Baskets	faced and filled "slightly slack" or tighter with graded apples.
So-called Michigan Box	faced and filled or tier-packed "fairly tight" or tighter with graded apples.
1 1/8 Bushel Box	faced and filled or tier-packed "fairly tight" or tighter with graded apples, or the same crate packed with McIntosh, "fairly tight" or tighter with graded apples
Mass. Produce Box	faced and filled or tier-packed "fairly tight" or tighter with graded apples

Apples not so packed in Standard Containers must be weighed and the net weight must be marked on the package.

The definitions as to fullness are those published in the U.S.D.A. Hand Book for Federal Inspectors.

Responsibility for Tightness of Pack: The grower, packer or owner is held responsible for the fullness of Standard Containers until shipment and thereafter until government inspection is obtained; except when apples are put in storage at the shipping point by the buyer, in which case the owner is relieved of responsibility, if government inspection certificate is furnished the buyer.

Orchard Sales: Suppose you are a grower who sells your apples in the orchard just

as they come from the trees, or even on the trees. The highest price you can charge the buyer in the period from August 20 to October 31 is the stated f.o.b. shipping point price less the actual cost of harvesting, hauling, grading, packing, loading or whatever he does to bring the apples up to the f.o.b. shipping point status.

F. O. B. Sales: If you are a grower who packs your own fruit or has it packed for you and then arranges a sale f.o.b. in the country, your ceiling for this transaction is the f.o.b. price of .061 cents per lb. or $2.75 for a "standard container" unless you can qualify as a "shipping point distributor".

"Shipping Point Distributor": is a grower-packer who is regularly engaged in the business of selling apples at wholesale at shipping point and in terminal markets and who does not make more than a quarter of his sales to any one person other than a government procurement agency during the 1944 season. (See regulation for complete definition).

If you qualify as a "shipping point distributor" then you add the growers' agents' margin of .10 cents per Standard Container, or 2/10 cent per lb. to the f.o.b. ceiling. Or if the sale is made for you by a growers' agent, he adds the 10 cents and you net the f.o.b. This mark-up is intended for either a "shipping point distributor" or "growers' agent" only. If you are not a "shipping point distributor" you may charge only the f.o.b. price.

Delivered Sale: Now let us suppose that you or your agent has arranged a sale in some market. If you pay the freight, you add that cost, whatever, it is, to the f.o.b. price, plus the growers' agents' margin or the "shipping point distributor's" margin of 10 cents, plus the 3% transportation tax, plus the charge for protection service, or ff you haul in your own truck you add that cost on, but it should not be more than the customary trucking charge. So much for a direct sale from the country point. It should be noted here that this is all that you are entitled to under the regulations even though you may have sold and delivered your apples directly to the premises of a secondary jobber or chain store warehouse, as part of your regular wholesale distributive service.

Through a Broker: Suppose you or your agent have made your sale through a broker. To those prices already enumerated may be added 1/10 cent per lb. or .05 cents per standard package for the broker's charge or to pay a commission agent who has sold the whole car or load in one lump.

Through an Auction: Suppose that the sale has been made through an auction where your load is split up. Then to the f.o.b. price, plus the growers' agents' margin of 10 cents, (or the shipping point distributor's 10 cents) plus the freight, tax and protective service charge, plus unloading charges, if any, may also be added 13 cents to pay the auction fees. (M.P.R. 165 governs in case it is lower than the indicated mark-up. See Regulation).

Through a Commission House: Or let us say that you take or send your apples to a commission house, where the load is broken down and sold piecemeal to several buyers. Then you add to the f.o.b. or delivered price, plus the agent's fee (if applicable) 14 cents or 3/10 cents per lb., if the apples are sold at the terminal or dock or car or truck; or 30 cents, or 2/3 cents per lb. if they are taken into a store or warehouse to be resold, to pay the commission man his fee. By now you are probably getting the idea. You keep tacking on all expenses that you are liable for in completing your sale. You should always net back the $2.75 or .061 cent per lb., which was the f.o.b. country point ceiling from which we started, plus only the growers' agent's margin when you qualify as a "shipping point distributor".

To a Retail Store: Now supposing you or your sales agent arranged a sale to a retail store, (not a warehouse which supplies stores) or to an institutional buyer, to a government procurement agency whereby you take your own truck (or arrange with a neighbor grower to take his own truck and take your apples along with his and the

apples of not more than two other growers) and deliver the apples right from your place to the premises of the above mentioned buyers, then you can add to the f.o.b. price all the mark-ups in the book, open to you or to any other distributor which total up to 70 cents on top of the f.o.b. ceiling of $2.75 per container or 1 5/10 cents per lb., plus the cost of delivery. Of course if your growers' agent arranged the sale you owe him 10 cents, and if your neighbor delivered the apples for you, you will owe him the transportation, but otherwise the allowances for distribution are all yours.

To the Consumer: And finally, if you sell to the ultimate consumer, the housewife or the person who buys the apples to eat, or give away, then you can charge your customer the f.o.b. price plus transportation if any, plus all the mark-ups - 70 cents per container or 1 5/10 cents per lb., times 1.33 which is the same price any other retailer may charge a consumer. Or to go back to the opening paragraph - if you send the apples to your customer by express or mail in lots of five packages or less there is no ceiling.

A great deal of time and thought has gone into the preparation of this order. It contains most of the changes recommended by the Fresh Apple Advisory Committee, which spent a total of two weeks in Washington going exhaustively into every detail.

Price Level Same as 1943: The maximum price opens at a slightly higher level than that of 1943, but since seasonal mark-ups total less, the final price at the end of the season in June 1945 will be approximately the same as the final ceiling after April 1, 1944.

No Freight Subsidies: All zones and freight equalization payments have been discarded. All ceilings are based on f.o.b. prices from any shipping point. Therefore the retail ceilings of apples, even for the same varieties, will vary in any given market with the amount of the freight from different producing areas.

Volume Pricing Important: It is anticipated that some difficulties may be experienced in making operative the volume pricing provisions (maximum prices per Standard Containers). However, remembering the problems which confronted the growers and packers in 1943 in their endeavor to accurately weigh and mark every package, it is hoped that the entire industry will join in an attempt to make the volume pricing work. It is hoped that this war-time order will have the support of all loyal apple growers.

* * *

It should be noted that the apple amendment is an amendment to Appendix K (Peach Regulation Amend. 39 to M.P.R. 426) therefore, it will be necessary to refer to both for a full understanding of the apple order. Write Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C. for a copy of M.P.R. 426, Amend. 49 (Apple Prices) as well as M.P.R. 426, Amend. 39 (Peach Prices).

PRICES FOR PROCESSING APPLES for 1944 for canners, quick-freezers, cider-mills, etc., had not been announced when this note was written. According to Appalachian Apple Service Bulletin 102, the WFA had fixed the price subject to OPA signature. Unless changed, the prices are expected to be about the same as last season's, which were: U.S.No.1 Canners 2 1/4" up-Class A, $3.10 cwt.; Class B, $2.65 cwt.
U.S.No.2 Canners 2 1/4" up-Class A, $1.65 cwt.; Class B, $1.50 cwt.
All below these Grades, $1.00 cwt.

No "set-aside" orders were expected unless deliveries to canneries were too low. It is understood that the Government is extending a support program to processors, but this support will not go to processors paying below Processing Order prices. Processors may pay prices above the order for better grades and sizes; it is understood. These remarks are not official and not confirmed. The Order is expected to be announced very soon.

M. ARMY PURCHASES OF APPLES should be handled by writing the "Officer in Charge" at any of the following: Quartermaster Market Center, 13 East Mount Royal Avenue, Baltimore-2, Maryland; Quartermaster Market Center, North Boulevard & Kelly Road, Richmond-20, Virginia; Quartermaster Market Center, 1612 Market Street, Philadelphia-3, Pennsylvania. There are 34 such centers, but these are the ones nearest Cumberland-Shenandoah Section.

CODLING MOTH AND DROUGHT have taken a heavy toll of apples in some of the Cumberland-Shenandoah Section, especially in parts of Virginia, Eastern West Virginia, and parts of Western Maryland. It is reported that in some sections the crop has been reduced 75 percent on marketable apples, due to small size and worm injury.

HARVEST SPRAYS will soon be in order, and again it must be emphasized that the material must be applied thoroughly, when weather is not too cold, amd using proper concentration as recommended by manufacturers. It is best to apply the material at least a week before the usual dropping occurs. Growers desiring latest information on harvest sprays may write Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., requesting Circular 685, "Harvest Sprays for Control of Fruit Drop". The Circular costs five cents. Send cash, not stamps.

PEACH BORER CONTROL is best applied in Western Maryland from September 15 to 30th and up to October 10th on the lighter soils of Eastern Shore. Fall treatment is much more effective than spring treatment. Either PDB crystals or the miscible oil-PDB mixture may be used. Be careful not to take away too much soil in removing grass or trash from around the tree base. Follow directions and do a careful job. Peach tree borer is plentiful in Maryland orchards, and more care in control will greatly reduce this damage and tree loss, especially in this time of drought-weakened trees.

8/28/44.

A. F. Vierheller,
Extension Horticulturist.

NITROGEN SPRAYS

There is a possibility that sometime we may adopt a new method of applying at least a part of the required nitrogen to our trees by simply mixing it with spray materials. Drs. Hamilton, Palmiter, and Anderson of New York Agricultural Experiment Station, have used both Chilean and synthetic nitrate of soda, sulfate of ammonia, ammonium nitrate and urea ("Uramon") by simply mixing it with spray materials in the regular spray schedule. These materials were applied as an additional part of the mixture of wettable sulfur, lime and lead arsenate, with rather good results. Their work is reported in "Proceedings of the American Society for Horticultural Science", Vol. 42, 1943. The authors found that the effect of nitrogen sprays on color of foliage and nitrogen content of leaves slowly or gradually disappeared throughout the season, and that the spraying practice might have higher value during dry periods or in naturally dry areas, where soil moisture would be insufficient to carry nitrogen into the tree. The nitrogen carriers were applied in quantities to supply equal amounts of nitrogen, and were mixed with wettable sulfur, lime and lead arsenate each at 3 pounds per 100 gallons. The nitrates were applied at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 gallons, and the other materials on a comparable basis. The urea form (Uramon) containing 42% nitrogen was applied at 5 pounds per 100 gallons and 10 pounds per 100 gallons. Trees each received from 10 to 15 gallons of spray, the sprays being applied at pink stage, at petal-fall and 14 to 30 days after petal-fall. This is not a recommended practice, as yet, but is a report of experimental progress.

NEW STRAWBERRY VARIETY DEVELOPED

Release of a new variety of strawberry in Maryland is announced by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, and Dr. Frank P. Cullinan, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is being released to provide a red-stele resistant variety for immediate use of growers whose soils are infected with the disease.

The new variety is the result of cooperative breeding investigations by the two agencies. It originated as a cross between Aberdeen and Fairfax varieties, by George M. Darrow in 1938 and is named the "Temple".

In tests in Maryland, the Temple, tested as Md-84, was selected as a promising variety. It has been fully resistant to the red-stele root disease, both in the field and under artificial inoculation. It is as resistant as Aberdeen, but is earlier and firmer, and the foliage is much more resistant to leaf-scorch disease. The Temple is nearly as early as Blakmore, not so firm nor so acid, but nearly as bright colored. The berry resembles a bright Dorsett. Its dessert quality is good. At Pittsville, Maryland, it produced well in dense, matted rows. Its general use will not be known until it is more widely tested.

The variety Temple is named in honor of C. E. Temple, formerly Maryland's State Plant Pathologist. The variety was cultured and selected from Dr. Darrow's seedlings by Dr. Walter F. Jeffers, of the Department of Plant Pathology, University of Maryland.

Control Peach Borers the Safe Way

Para-Scalecide has a 12-year record of safety and effectiveness for peach borer control that is unequalled by any other method. It has been used on millions of peach trees—young and old—without a single report of injury. Para-Scalecide is not only safe—it actually has a *healing* effect on peach borer wounds. And it requires far less labor and time than the old crystal method.

Dilute Para-Scalecide 1 to 7 parts of water. Pour or spray against the base of the tree. Promptly throw a few shovelfuls of earth against the base to hold the fumes. No further attention is necessary.

Apply in the early Fall, before cold weather sets in, or in the late Spring. One gallon treats 40 to 50 full-grown trees.

Order Para-Scalecide *now* and be ready *in time* for safe, simple, sure control of peach borers. Your dealer has Para-Scalecide, or will get it for you.

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PARA-SCALECIDE
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The Georgia State Board of Entomology after testing Para-Scalecide states:—"All borers found were dead and mostly decomposed, and there was no bark, cambium or other injury to the trees."

A grower in the heart of the great Central Georgia Peach Belt says, "Para-Scalecide has been used here for many years on both young and old trees. Complete control and no injury is the unanimous verdict."

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